Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

EVANS & MAUPIN, Editors.

Thursday Morning, August 11, 1859.

Agents for the Civilian & Telegraph.

The following are the only agents of the Civilian & Telegraph, authorized to collect and receipt for moneys due this office:

J. A. RUTHRAUFF, Baltimore.
JOY, CON & CO., Philadelphia.
JOY, CON & CO., New York.

District Meetings.

The members of the American party, and all those disposed to act with them in the approaching election, are hereby requested to hold primary meetings in the several election districts in the County,

By Thursday, the 18th Inst.,

for the purpose of selecting delegates to a County Convention to be held in Cumberland on Saturday the 20th day of August, to appoint five delegates to represent Allegany County in the State Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the 24th inst., to nominate a candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury; and also, for the further purpose of appointing a suitable number of delegates to represent our County in a Congressional Convention to be held at a time and place hereafter to be agreed upon, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the 5th Congressional District of Maryland, to be supported by the American party, and all persons opposed to the so-called Democratic party, and the present reckless extravagant National Administration.

By Order of the
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Opposition Meetings, in Districts Nos. 6 and 13.

The Americans and all those opposed to the present corrupt Administration of our National affairs, and in favor of a speedy return of the same to honest retrenchment and reform, are requested to meet at the Court House, and Market House, on Tuesday Evening Aug. 16th at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, which will meet in Cumberland on Saturday, the 20th Inst., to nominate delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

Primary Meetings.

Our Washington County cotemporary, the *Herald and Torch*, of last week, has some sensible and well-timed remarks upon the subject of Primary Meetings, which we commend to the careful consideration of the opposition in Allegany. As we are told in the Scriptures, that there is a time to laugh and a time to weep, a time to work and a time to rest, a time to eat and a time to sleep, in fine, a time for everything, it is not deemed amiss to remind our American friends and all others opposed to the Democracy of the present day, that the time for lighting the campfires of political warfare has arrived. The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN are already in the field with their nominee for State Comptroller, and in a week or two they will select at Cumberland their candidate for Congress. Urged on by their wonted lust for the spoils, they seem to be extremely anxious to retrieve the ground which they have lost in Maryland, and boastfully anticipate a success which they do not merit. It is our duty to meet them at the threshhold of the contest and scourge them back to their dens, as we have so often hitherto done; and with this view our friends throughout the State are holding primary meetings and selecting delegates to the State, Congressional and County Conventions which are to be held during the present month.

In our County the Central Committee of the American party, as will be seen from its notice at the head of this column, have requested that primary meetings of that party, and all the other conservative elements of opposition to the Federal Administration, be held in the several election districts of the County, by Thursday next, the 18th of August, for the purpose of appointing delegates, to meet in County Convention on Saturday, the 20th inst., to select delegates to the State Convention, and the Congressional Convention which will assemble at an early day, of which due notice will be given.

As their name implies, primary meetings are first in dignity and importance in the machinery of modern politics, the very foundation upon which it rests and relies for successful operation. It is here that the masses of every party may meet, freely interchange views and opinions upon public questions and public men, and then select by ballot or otherwise such of their number as are known to be honest and disinterested, to represent their sentiments and preferences in the nominating bodies which are to follow. But it is just here also where so many mistakes are made—mistakes which sometimes extend their pernicious consequences through all the various gradations of those bodies, from the County to the State and from the latter to the National Conventions of both or all parties—and these false steps are directly and almost always ascribable to the indifference of the people themselves with reference to their political interests, as involved in primary meetings. The theory of our Government lodges the supreme power in their hands, but if they entirely neglect the primary meetings of the partizan organization to which they may belong, they have practically no voice at all in the administration of that Government, for they are obliged either to vote the tickets which the few, who control these meetings, settle and present for their suffrages, or altogether refrain from exercising the elective franchise. The latter alternative presupposes a surrender of the most invaluable of our revolutionary legacies, and should not be thought of for a moment, but the former should be met and overcome, as it so easily may be by proper attention to the preliminary arrangements of party.

We ask our American friends, in their respective districts, therefore, devote a couple of hours to these meetings at such time and place as they may name by the day designated in the above call. Let them not delay this important step, but have their delegates appointed to represent them in Convention here on next Saturday week, the 20th of this month.

Let them come in large numbers and in a spirit of harmony, determined to sacrifice personal predilections upon the altar of patriotism, and to choose trustworthy delegates to speak and act for them in the Conventions to which they are accredited. If they do this, we have no fears that first rate men will not be nominated for the fall election.

Democratic Bedlam.

In pursuance of official announcement, primary meetings were held by the Democracy in Districts Nos. 6 and 13, of Cumberland, on Saturday evening last, to appoint delegates to the Congressional and County Conventions, to be held in this city on the 24th and 25th days of this month.

We attended the one held in the 13th district. We should like to tell our readers all we saw and heard there; but even were it possible, it would occupy more of our available space than we can consistently devote to this subject.

The meeting was organized at the Council Chamber. Josiah H. Gordon was elected President—S. H. Taylor and W. Eldridge Weber, Secretaries. It was soon found that the contracted limits of the Council Chamber would not accommodate the crowd, and the meeting adjourned in a body to Belvidere Hall, a place of somewhat greater dimensions, where every man had comfortable elbow-room, and to spare.

As soon as the meeting was called to order, on motion a committee of five was appointed to nominate twenty-five delegates to the Congressional Convention. Their choice was ratified by the meeting, and the delegates were instructed to vote for Thomas Devecmon. The meeting, by resolution, pledged itself to support *who ever* might be nominated.

The next business was the selection of delegates to the County Convention. It was moved that a mass delegation be appointed, instead of consuming the time, and wearing out the patience of the democratic sovereigns with mischievous wrangling about suitable individuals to represent that meeting in Convention. At this, one of the new converts, who has been assiduously manipulating the wires for the nomination for State's Attorney, wrought himself into sublime and indignant gyrations—because the motion was opposed to all democratic precedent—because the country districts were exceedingly jealous of the overshadowing delegation usually sent from Cumberland, to the County Convention, whose moral influence was calculated to thwart the rural sentiment—because it would force aspirants for position to be huckstering about in the Convention for votes—and because it would throw a fire-brand into the magazine of combustible democratic materials that would blow it into "one everlasting smash." The author of the resolution who had a little more reflection but not quite so much gab, took the youthful proselyte down "about a feet." He arose and said substantially—There would be something of more importance before the Convention than the selection of a candidate for State's Attorney—that was a secondary consideration. My object is not to throw a fire-brand into the democratic party but to harmonize everything by the appointment of a mass delegation. We have a precedent for this. I hold in my hand a paper giving the proceedings of the primary meetings of the Democracy in every district in Frederick county, in which mass delegations were appointed.

"To *what* Convention?" triumphantly enquired the youthful proselyte.

"To the *County* Convention," replied the old liner.

Whereupon the new convert's knowledge of democratic usage immediately dwindled to the diminutive dimensions of a goat's back—it was whittled down into comparative indistinctibility in little less than three involuntary vibrations of a lamb's tail. Don't despair—after you have been in the party a while longer you'll learn how it transacts business.

But the mass delegation project was defeated, and a motion prevailed to elect eleven delegates. It was thought advisable by a corpulent member to understand, before proceeding to ballot for delegates, whether the majority or plurality rule should obtain; and he moved that a majority of the votes cast be declared necessary to a choice. This brought the new-liner to his feet again. He hoped the meeting would immediately vote down such a motion—he had never heard tell of such a thing in a democratic meeting since the day he was christened—and he was sure that, under the operation of such a rule, it would take till next Christmas, or perhaps the Day of Judgment, for a majority of the "harmonious" to agree upon eleven individuals suitable for delegates. Our friend, the Doctor, thought such a course of proceeding altogether unusual, and was, therefore, "dead up against" the majority rule. A rich Irish brogue, from near the centre of the building informed the Doctor that he had made a similar motion in a democratic meeting two years ago. The Doctor could not remember having made such a motion, but, "bejabers," Paddy would have it his own way. Hereupon there was an unexampled confusion of tongues—the meeting was a perfect bedlam.

Finding that he had thrown an apple of discord into the meeting, the author of the motion, with a sacrificial devotion to the interests of the party commensurate with the pregnant exigency of the occasion, yielded his own private convictions of right, withdrew his motion, and moved the adoption of the plurality rule, which was carried. It was agreed that none but those who had been competent democratic voters in the 13th district should be entitled to cast a ballot. Three judges of election were appointed to see that the ballot-box was not stuffed by the Plug-Uglies and other Uglies. But then another knotty question presented itself—should the judges alone have the authority of challenging and determining the right of each man to vote, or could any man in the house challenge voters at his option. This created a general muss—there was so much noise that the orators could not hear themselves talking. Some wanted the judges to have entire jurisdiction in this matter, while others contended for the right of any democrat to exercise the privilege of challenging voters. It was finally agreed to appoint two challengers, and yet allow every man to interpose objections to any one who he thought was voting illegally. We thought there was no necessity and no propriety in appointing challengers, if every man was allowed to challenge every other man who might desire to deposit a ballot, and finding that things were getting so "promiscuously mixed up" that it would require not less than a thousand years to unmix them, we felt, in the exceeding philanthropy of our nature, like suggesting a mode of evolving order from the confusion before it was forever too late, but a second thought took possession of us, and we deemed it most charitable to let them get out as they got in. They did get out as they got in, for they went in blindly, and came out they knew not how.

The eleven delegates, however, were chosen amidst general disorder, but their names we have not learned.

We have thus given a slight idea of how things were done at the primary meeting of the Democracy in District No. 13. To give an adequate conception of the hubbub is beyond our capacity.

Letter from Gov. Wise.

Gov. Wise, of "Ebo-shin" and "Gizzard-Foot" notoriety, has recently written another letter upon political questions. The letter, says the Richmond *Whig*, is addressed to that great benefactor of his race, Udolpho Wolfe (and others,) renowned in connection with *scheidam schnaps* and is published in the N. York papers of Friday. The Gov. gives his views at length upon the rights of naturalized citizens, upon the correlative powers of the States and the Federal government with respect to naturalization, upon the slave trade, and upon the duty of federal protection to slavery in the Territories. Upon the first subject he is distinct and emphatic. He would protect naturalized citizens as far as the American eagle (of which excellent bird he seems to prefer the "bald" to the "grey" species) can fly. Upon the second question we regret to say that the Governor is rather foggy. He is "dead down" against a revival of the slave trade. But he holds that slavery in the Territories is entitled to protection against all discriminative and unfriendly legislation. His letter closes with the following sophomorically patriotic and spunky paragraph:

"No! let us 'live and let live' together—love and be loved in the bonds only of our all protecting Union. Let it be perpetuated forever; let its flag of freedom float protection over all its citizens, everywhere, and over all their property and rights, at home and abroad. It may have at times to be surrendered on the battle field; it may be torn by the steel of the foeman's bayonet; it may be burnt or blackened by the flash of powder in the 'sulphurous stroke of red war;' but never, never, never let it be polluted by the stains of inhumanity or immorality, or dishonored by the cowardice which renounces protection and ignores the equal rights of American citizens. For these principles, if need be, I would vote to hew down forests of live oak to build ships, dig mountains of iron ore to cast guns, turn all our cotton into canvass and burst it out of its bolt ropes, in battles with all Europe. Boldly avow and maintain these principles, and there will be no need of battles, but we will have everywhere protection and peace."

☞At a meeting of the American Central Committee for Allegany County, held on Wednesday, Aug. 10th, among other proceedings, the following preamble and resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, This Committee has been duly certified that one Hopewell Hebb, whose name is still enrolled among the membership of this body, did participate in the proceedings of a democratic primary meeting, held at the Court House on Saturday evening last; and being further certified that he has publicly avowed his intention hereafter to co-operate with the so-called "Democracy," with which as we now believe and feel well assured he has been *secretly* communicating and voting, the two years last past, deem it proper to take official notice of the same. Therefore,

Resolved, That the name of Hopewell Hebb, be stricken from the roll of this committee, and that he be and is hereby publicly *expelled* from the American party as a political *traitor* who has too long already had connexion with and enjoyed its confidence.

Resolved, that it is with unfeigned satisfaction, we hereby formally hand him over to the "tender mercies" of the "outer-fiel," with the renewed expression of our hearty thanks for so happy a riddance.

Resolved, that the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to have a copy of these proceedings published in the "Civilian & Telegraph" and that he also forward copies of the same to the several American associations in the city of Baltimore and throughout the State, with the request that they be read in open meeting.

By order, of the American Central Committee for Allegany County.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The returns from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Texas come in very slowly. The first three have elected Democratic Governors, with decreased majorities, but the Opposition have gained several members of Congress. This settles the fact that the balance of power in the next House will be with the American and Whig members. In the First District of North Carolina, where Shaw, Democrat was elected two years since by a majority of 38, Smith, Opposition, is now elected by a majority of 500.

The following are the returns so far as heard from in North Carolina:

First District—Smith, Oppositon, is elected over Shaw, Democrat, by 586 majority. This is an Opposition gain.

Second District—Thomas Ruffin, Democrat, is re-elected.

Third District—Warren Winslow, Democrat, is re-elected.

Fourth District.—L. O'B. Branch, Democrat, is re-elected by 679 majority.

Fifth District—John A. Gilmer, Opposition, is re-elected by an increased majority.

Sixth District—J. M. Leach, Opposition is elected over A. M. Scales, Democrat. This is another Oppposition gain.

Seventh District—Burton Craige, Democrat, is re-elected.

Eighth District—Nothing heard from this district.

In Kentucky the indications are that the opposition have elected four Congressmen in Kentucky, viz; Bristow in the third district Anderson in the fourth, Mallory in the seventh and L. T. Moore in the ninth district. The other six members are democrats. A dispatch from Louisville claims that Adams, opposition, is elected in the 6th district, over Garraud, democrat.

ALABAMA.—The entire Congressional delegation is Democratic.

TENNESSEE—In the thirty counties, comprising more than half the State vote, which have been heard from, the Opposition candidate for Governor, John Netherlands, gains 1600 votes indicating a Democratic majority of 8000.

For Congress, it is believed that Quarles, in the eighth, and Hatton, in the fifth, (both Opposition,) are elected. Avery, (Democrat,) in the tenth, Etheridge, (Opposition,) in the ninth, and Brabson, (Opposition,) in the third are probably elected. The two latter are Opposition gains.

Later news says the Opposition have elected the Congressmen in the First (T. A. R. Nelson) and the Ninth (Emerson Etheridge) Districts.

In the State Senate, the Democrats have one, and will probably have three majority; and in the House they have three, and will probably have five majority.

☞The American party of Baltimore have made the following nominations for city officers;—For State's Attorney Milton Whitney, for Sheriff, George R. Dutton; for Clerk of Circuit Court, Thomas B. Gaither; for Judges of Orphans Court, Edward D. Kemp, Joseph Audoun, and Franklin Supplee; for City Surveyor, Gilbert H. Bryson. The Clipper and Patriot say they are excellent nominations.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—Death is busy with the crowned head of Eu. rope. To the list of dead Monarchs is added the name of young the Queen of Portugal, who died July 16, having just completed her 22d year. The Queen, baptized by the name of Stephanie Frederique Antionette, was the daughter of Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen.—But little more than a year since the foreign illustrated papers published elaborate accounts of her marriage. The ceremony was performed by a proxy at the Church of St, Hederidge, in Berlin April 29, 1858 and in person at Lisbon on the 18th of May. Passing through England, on her way to Portugal the Princess became the guest of Queen Victoria, and attracted much of the popular attention, from her beauty and winning manners. Stephanie's early life was not courtly. She was brought up in a little Suabian country town, where her father resided until 1848: but after the Revolution, the house became established at Dusseldorff, and the royal alliance was contracted at Berlin a year ago. The Queen's birthday fell on 15th of July, she died on the 16th.

Sievier's Iron Furnace.

The proprietor of the American patent for this furnace (says the *N. Y. Tribune*), represents that it is to revolutionize the iron business of the world.

"The object of this furnace is to revolutionize the science of metallurgy. It dispenses with the expensive process of puddling, will make wrought iron as cheap as pig is now made, and in a quarter of the time. It is not a theory but a demonstrated fact. This invention has been thoroughly tested in the Kingdom of Prussia and Hanover, Germany; first on a small and subsequently on a large scale; furnaces are now in the course of erection in England, in various parts of Germany, in Austria and in Russia.

"The Principle is perfectly simple, being in no way complicated. Any smelting master will comprehend the whole process at a single glance.

"It consists in causing a current air of necessary for the reduction of the ore in the furnace by exhausting the air or gases as produced by the combustion of the Carbon: the exhaust is effected by means of a fan pumps, or other, means.

"The air in either case is drawn through the mass of material, out of the upper part of the furnace, thus causing a sharp draft or current of air of sufficient density to enter into the lower part of the furnace, and produce the effect desired. The power required for this is about a tenth of that now used; for example in ordinary blast furnaces a pressure of 2 to 8 lbs. of blast is required to penetrate the mass of ore, carbon, and lime in the furnace; this applies to furnaces where coal or coke is used: in charcoal furnaces 1½ lbs. pressure of blast is required. Now by Mr. Sievier's system you are require an exhaust equal to but four inches of water, or two ounce weight, to produce the effect obtained by the old system at 2 to 2 lbs. pressure. In charcoal furnace but 3 inches of water is requered or 1½ ounces of pressure.

"The air, instead of impinging upon one or two points, rushes in equally at the bottom of the furnace, gets warm and melts the iron in less than half the time of the ordinary blast. The differrent quantities of iron, viz: steel, malleable, are produced by raising or lowering the movable crucible."

EXPLOSION IN A FURNACE.—About 1 o clock yesterday afternoon some men in Wm. Kidd & Co's furnace were engaged in drawing some melted iron from a cupolo into an immense ladle, when, owing to an accumulating of water beneath the lining of the latter a tremendious explosion took place, scattering the hot iron in every direction, and prostrating every man in the building. The windows were all blown out and the sashes shattered to pieces, and the props which held up the bottoms of two cupolas containing a large amount of metal iron were knocked out so that the metal ran out on the ground. A good many flasks in the near vicinity of the accident were capsized, and an iron horse weighing about eighty pounds, was thrown a distance of twenty or thirty feet. The damage done cannot be less than $500, including everything. Fortunately most of the men employed in the furnace were at the time absent, only eight or nine being within the building; and singularly enough none were seriously injured. Two or three received slight burns and was cut in the arm. This last mentioned man, whose named was McLean, was the only one of lized to die outside work.—*Rochester Democrat July 23*

Hurrah for Free Trade.

(From a Democratic Paper in Boston.)

It is a shame that foreign manufacturers should be allowed to throw their surplus stocks upon our markets, injuring our own merchants in the first place, and what is of still more importance, selling their goods on an inflated paper currency, and shipping home the proceeds in specie, the only universal currency of civilization. The remedy for this great growing evil is in the hands of Congess.

(From another Democratic Paper in New York.)

It seems low impossible to avoid a panic by January next. Our markets will be glutted with foreign purchases. Our people are too poor to buy and pay for them. Our banks are losing gold by millions per month, and cannot help themselves. They will shut down upon importing classes or jobbers, and lend them no money, and as sales cannot be made, if these classes cannot borrow or sell, they will go by the board, and half a dozen large failures in this city will effect the whole country. Last year, when we were far less in debt than we are now, our banks—the banks of the United States—owed on demand $155,000,000, with only $58,000,000 to pay with, and they are worse off to-day. Europe is glutted with a stock of manufatur d goods to be sent here, and as we are ove stocked, down will come the value here at least 30 per cent. Purchase made by our importers this spring, not yet sold can be duplicated at 20 per cent less this fall, and the result of this will ruin hundreds. The low price of grain West will keep that portion of our people poor, and the South though rich, do not buy heavily enough to avert the trouble pressing upon the northern importers and jobbers. There is a cloud in the sky, though perhaps no bigger than one's hand. Look out in time.

It is all very well for Free Trade Democracy to be talking thus, and crying out "shame," now when the bad effects of their free trade notions begin to bring forth their legitimate and foreseen fruits. It does not become the organs of a party, whose Representatives in Congress, with but few occasional exceptions, invariably vote "nay," "nay," "nay," to every proposition from the friends of Home Industry to give us a Tariff, that would, in a great degree, make these excessive importations a commercial impossibility. This theory does not look consistent. It does not look sincere, nor honest, nor—we may add—decent.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The steamer Hammonia, from Southampton with dates to the 26th, (anticipated) has arrived. Her files embrace the second edition of the London Times of Tuesday, which gives, the preliminaries of the peace concluded at Villafranca, as follows:

The two sovereigns will favor the creation of an Italian confederation which shall be under the honorary Presidency of the Holy Father.

The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of France his rights in Lombardy, excepting the fortress of Mantua and Peschiera, which rights the Emperor of France will hand over to the the King of Sardinia.

Venitia forms part of the Italian confederation but remains under the crown of Austria.

The Duke of Tuscany and Modena retain to heir States under condition of granting a general amnesty.

Both Emperors will ask the Pope to introduce indispensible reforms and a full and complete amnesty is to be granted to all people.

The U. S. corvette Plymouth arrived at Davenport on the 23d ult.

The ship Alina, from Calcutta for London, has been lost at sea, and 20 lives lost.

The London Times of the 25th says that four motions are offered in the house of commons connected with the military and defences of the British Empire.

The Duke D'Malakoff has been appointed grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

A WHOLE TRAIN LOADED WITH APPLES.—Fifteen cars arrived at Norfolk over the Norfolk Petersburg Railroad loaded with apples, from some of the adjacent counties This immense quantity of fruit was shipped on Saturday evening in the various steamers for New York Philadelphia and Baltimore.

This Way! This Way!!

WM. BLAKE has this day received a fine lot of GOODS, such as CASSIMERES, CLOTHS and VESTINGS, a fine lot of bleached and unbleached Shirting, and Drills of all kinds for Drawers, which he will sell by the yard or make up to order, cheap for cash. Also a fine lot of Shirt Bosoms, Collars of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions of all kinds continually on hand. Next door to Belvidere Hall, Baltimore Street, Cumberland, Md.
August 4, 1859.

BACON.

10,000 Shoulders,
10,000 Sides,
2,000 Hams.

For sale by J. N. HARPER & Co.,
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OILS AND PAINT.

A Large and well selected stock of Oils and Paints of all colors, Ground in Oil, ready for use, in kegs and cans, always on hand.
For sale by J. N. HARPER & CO.,
July 7, 1859. King St. Dock, Alex'a.

Coffee Roasters:

CALL and see them and also Old Dominion Coffee Pots, and Old Dominion Tea Pots and Iron Crabbies. feb.17. THOS. JOHNS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE City of Cumberland.

—o:—

THE undersigned as Trustees of the Mineral Bank of Maryland, will offer at public sale,

On the 1st day of September next,

in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of Cumberland, at 11 o'clock A. M., that very valuable and highly improved

REAL ESTATE,

known as the property of the

MINERAL BANK,

This property consists of a SUPERIOR

Banking House,

with a most secure vault, and every convenience suitable for a Bank, with a very superior

Dwelling House

attached, built in the latest style and of superior workmanship. It has also attached to it a very large yard, planted with the choicest fruit and all necessary and convenient outbuildings.

The property fronts 99½ feet on Baltimore Street, and runs back 126 feet, having streets on two sides and an alley 20 feet wide on the third side, all of which are graded and well paved.

Persons wishing to examine the property, can be shown it by calling on either of the undersigned.

TERMS

made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE A. PEARRE,
JOHN BEALL,
Trustees of the Mineral Bank of Maryland.
Cumberland, Aug. 4, 1859—tds.

JOHN WILSON,
Established in 1807—Retired 1853,
JOHN E. WILSON,
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JOHN WILSON & SON,

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☞Constantly on hand and for sale, OLD WINES, BRANDIES, OLD RYE, BOURBON WHISKEYS, &c., in Wood or Draught and Bottles.

OLD Diploma Rye Whiskey.

1852. 1852.

The Diploma of the Md., Institute.

This Diploma, of the first class, was awarded by the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, to John E. Wilson, of Baltimore, for best OLD RYE WHISKEY, exhibited at the Exhibition of Articles of American Manufacture, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 1st day of October, 1852."

JOSHUA VANSANT, Pres.
G. H. HUST, Sec'y.

The Old Diploma Rye Whiskey.

Together with selections from the choicest stocks of RYE WHISKEY in Allegany, Washington and other counties in Maryland, ranging in price from 75 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50 $2, $2 50, and $3 per gallon, constantly on hand and for sale by bbls., half bbls., demijohns, gallon and single bottle, at the

"Diploma Old Rye Whiskey Warehouse, Cor. Howard and Camden Sts.

Nearly opposite the Passenger Station of the B. & O. R. R.

☞Call and examine. Orders solicited and promptly executed by the Agent,
Aug. 4, '59—1y. JOHN E. WILSON.

Law School of the University.

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Instructors in this School are:

HON. JOEL PARKER, LL. D., Royal Professor.
HON. THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., Dane Professor.
HON. EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., University Professor.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION embraces the various branches of the Common Law, and of Equity, Admiralty, Commerce al, International, and Constitutional Law; and the Jurisprudence of the United States. The Law Library consists of about 14,000 volumes, and as new works appear, they are added, and every effort is made to render it complete.

Instruction is given by oral lectures and expositions, (and by recitations and examinations in connection with them,) of which there are ten every week. Two Moot Courts are also holden in each week, at each of which, a cause previously given out is argued by four students, and an opinion delivered by the Presiding Instructor. Rooms and other facilities are also provided for the Club Courts; and an Assembly is held weekly, for practice in debate, and acquiring a knowledge of parliamentary law and proceedings.

Students may enter the School in any stage of their professional studies or mercantile pursuits, and at the commencement of either term.

They are at liberty to elect what studies they will pursue, according to their view of their own wants and attainments.

The Academical year, which commences on Thursday, six weeks after the third Wednesday in July, is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, with a vacation of six weeks at the end of each term.

During the winter vacation, the Library is opened, warmed, and lighted, for the use of the members of the School.

The exercises of the next Term will commence on MONDAY, September 5th, 1859.

Applications for admission, or any catalogues, or any further information, may be made to either of the Professors at Cambridge.
Cambridge, Mas., Aug., 4th 1859—3t.

NEW VOLUMES

OF THE

Four Reviews and Blackwood

COMMENCE JULY, 1859.

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For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
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For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
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A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

☞Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers.

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Aug. 4—1t. No. 54 Gold Street, N. Y.

Insolvent's Notice.

Geo. A. H. Waltz. vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 13th day of July, 1859, that George A. H. Waltz give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the first Monday of January, next is fixed for the said Geo. A. H. Waltz to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, once a week for three successive months prior to the said first Monday of January next, as such notice.

Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.
Aug. 4, 1859—3m.

House For Rent.

A new Brick House with a two story back building containg 7 rooms and hall, cistern an excellent cellar and all necessary conveniences for a comfortable home, on Bedford St. in one of the most respectable and healthy locations in Cumberland. For further particulars enquire of
Aug. 4—tf. E. F. SOMMERKAMP.

NEW STYLE SHAWLS.—A full and complete assortment new and handsome styles.
H. D. WINEOW,
April 14. Baltimore Street.

DR. P. A. HEALEY'S ANODYNE MIXTURE!

Prepared and sold at Wholesale and Retail by

HEALEY & SHRIVER,
Druggists and Chemists,
Cumberland, Md.

For Diarrhœa, Use Dr. P. A. Healey's Anodyne Mixture.

For Dysentery, Use Dr. P. A. Healey's Anodyne Mixture.

For Summer Complaint, Use Dr. P. A. Healey's Anodyne Mixture.

For Cholera Morbus, &c, Use Dr. P. A. Healey's Anodyne Mixture.

It is a safe, pleasant and certain cure. Having been used during the past ten years, it is recommended with confidence.
July 21, 1859.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 14 North Howard St., 2 Doors North of the Howard House.

THE undersigned, having made large additions to his stock, is prepared to furnish House Keepers, Country Merchants and others, with such Articles as they want, on the very best terms.

BRUSHES:

White Wash, Sweeping, Dusting, Paint, Hair Tooth, Silver, Shoe, Scrub, and Horse Brushes.

WOODEN WARE:

SUCH AS

Tubs, Buckets, Measures, Tar Buckets, Churns Mauls, Rolling Pins, Butter Prints, &c.

Brooms, Baskets, Mats & Cordage.

Masser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezers, Refrigerators, upright and chest—the most approved kinds. Water Coolers, in wood or metal. Tin and Wire Safes.

Arthur's and other most approved Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Cans; Plain Tin Ware, Japanned, Block Tin, Britania and Plated Ware. Albata Forks and Spoons, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Egg Boilers, Waiters, Chafing Dishes,

Knives and Forks, Waffle Irons, Sauce Pans, Scales and Weights, Coffee Mills, Table Castors, Old Dominion Coffee Pots, Shovel and Tongs, Nurse Lamps, Toilet Sets, Foot Tubs, Bath Tubs, Knife Cleaners, Wire Dish Covers, Table Mats, together with

a Variety of Articles useful and necessary to House-keepers. Rohr & Davis' Patent Excelsoir WASHING MACHINES. Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and Brushes of every description, manufactured to order.

GEORGE A. MILLS,
No. 11 North Howard Street,
march 10, 1859—1y. Baltimore, Md.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
202 *Baltimore Street,*
BALTIMORE,
Manufacturers of Improved Tight Stitch
Sewing Machines,

For Families and Manufacturing Establishments.

LET Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, Housekeepers, or any other persons in search of an instrument to execute *any kind of Sewing now done by machinery, make sure they secure the best*, by examining ours before purchasing.

☞SAMPLES OF WORK SENT BY MAIL.

What constitutes a good Sewing Machine?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a *tight lock-stitch*, alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a *straight* needle; curved ones are liable to break.
8. The needle should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather.
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the same size of thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colored thread or silk, above or below, to corre pond with any two colors of cloth to be united.
13. It should be able to make a long or short stitch.
14. It should be able to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.
15. It should run easily and make but little noise.
16. It should have a wheel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work.
17. It should not be liable to get out of order.
18. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor skip stitches.
19. It should not be necessary to use a screw-driver or wrench to set the needle.
20. It should not be liable to oil the operator's dress.
21. It should *not* form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel out, nor be wasteful of thread, as is the case with *all chain-stitch* machines.
22. It should *not* be "more trouble than it is worth."
23. Finale—All of these advantages are possessed by our Sewing Machines.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
June 9, 1859—1y.

JOHN T. WOODSIDE,
Commission Merchant,
Office, Corner Decatur & Frederick Sts.,
Cumberland, Md.
July 14, 1859—1y.

Second Arrival of Splendid Spring and Summer Goods.

WM. BLAKE has just received a splendid stock of Goods suited to the season. All in want will do well to call and see them, as I am sure I can please all that will give me a call.
WM. BLAKE,
Next door to Belvidere Hall.
Cumberland, June 23, 1859.

JOHN JOHSNON,
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker,
Baltimore Street,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to manufacture to order, at short notice, anything in his line of business. He has on hand a large variety of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at prices to suit the times.

Roofing and Spouting

done in Town and County, at the lowest cash prices.

All work executed at this establishment is warranted to be as represented. ☞Country Merchants in want of Tin Ware would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. dec23.

Howard House,
Cor. Howard and Baltimore Sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
NEW PROPRIETORS.

FARE reduced to $1,50 per day. Call fo the Howard House Coaches at the Depot.
A. SHIPE,
J. N. BUCK,
Jan. 27, 1859—1y. Proprietors.

JUST RECEIVED FOR JULY 1859.
Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson's Magazine, Great Republic Monthly, Leslie's New Family Magazine, Household Words. For sale by
ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER,
J30. Under St. Nicholas Hotel, Balt. St.

Boat Stoves.

A SUPPLY of Boat Stoves, of a quality not to be surpassed, just received and for sale by [ap.28] JOHN JOHNSON.

WINDSOR PLASTER.

300 TONS superior Soft Windsor Plaster, just received and for sale by
J. N. HARPER & CO.,
July 7, 1859.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS For sale at this Office.

1859. **HOPEWELL HEBB,** 1859.

No. 3, McKaig's Commercial Block,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Has just returned from the East with a large and splendid stock of Dry Goods, of every variety.

Silks,	Embroideries,	Ducks,
Shawls,	Laces,	Checkes,
Mantillas,	Jaconets,	Brilliants,
Gloves,	Percales,	Lawns,
Mitts,	Skirts,	Mouselines,
Cravats,	Tarlatons,	Plaids,
Handkerchiefs,	Nainsooks,	Berenges.

DOMESTIC GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY

Call at the Old Stand and examine for yourselves.
March 24, 1859. HOPEWELL HEBB.

Steam Tug & Canal Boats For Sale.

WE have for sale an excellent STEAM TUG, three years old, 96 feet in length, 7 feet hold, substantially built, and of great power. Her engines and boilers are in first rate order. She is capable of carrying 6000 bushels of grain under deck drawing six feet of water.

We have also seven first-class CANAL BOATS, nearly new and in good order. They carry about 125 tons each, on 4 feet water.

We are authorized to sell the above much below their cost, and on very easy terms, and would invite the attention of parties interested in Canal Navigation, to the great bargains here offered.
FOWLE & CO.
July 7, 1859.—1m. Alexandria.

Marriage Guide!

A NEW BOOK, BY

WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.

The secret clue to Courtship, Love and Marriage; with the diseases incident to Youth, Maturity and Old Age—being lights and shades of Married Life, its Joys and Sorrows, Hopes, Fears and Disappointments. Let all married people, or those contemplating marriage and having the least impediment to Married life, read this book. Let every young man and woman in the land read this book. It is FULL OF PLATES, and discloses secrets that every one should know: a little knowledge at first may save a world of trouble in after life.

Send for a copy (enclosing 25 cents) to
DR. WM. YOUNG,
No. 416 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
May